

BORDERNOMICS is the social science that analyzes the policies, legislation, and procedures that affect the movement of persons, goods and services across international borders.

The term *bordernomics* was first coined by Thomas A. Tass, Executive Director of BORDERPOL at a presentation he made at an international workshop on borders held at Durham University, UK in 2006. It is a word that suggests the “general management of border programs” by sovereign administrations.

Most border management models focus on migration, revenue protection, and national security issues independently of one another. Bordernomics was created to show the broader interests of border management since the end of the cold war and indeed since 9-11.

The main reason for the development of modern border management was the need to look at the administration of the policies, laws and procedures using a more holistic approach not unlike those used by social scientists.

Bordernomics aims to explain how border administrations work and how the various social, political and economic interests at the border interact. The analysis of these measures shows the impact on the international community, the private sector of business and finance and intergovernmental relationships. It also looks at the effectiveness of border programs in respect of trans-national crime, human mobility, politics, social institutions, and national/international security to name but a few.